

Columbus Democrat.

H. H. WORTHINGTON Editor.

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POETRY.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

Lines on the Death of James MADISON.

He is gone!—the last of that noble band,
Whose spirits illumined their own loved land—
And the halo of glory's quench'd flame,
Whose radiance ennobled each Patriot's name.
Statesmen sleep—your toils are done!
But let not their hallow'd fire
On our altars of stone expire.
Fan it with the warrior's breath,
Ere his eye is closed in death;
Feed it with the sage's worth,
(Brightest gem of fading earth)
Shed it with a nation's tears,
(Drawn from living fountains above);
Nurse it with undimmed zeal
Ye who prize your country's weal—
Who the "helm of State" shall bear,
Guard it with unceasing care.
Give your standards high to wave
O'er your honored Statesman's grave.
As a signal proud to stand
Reverence o'er the mighty dead—
As a beacon-light to lead
Unborn millions to their kind.
Sully not the requiem bell,
Madison's last hour to tell!
He, who led the common man
To Worth and Wisdom to deplore,
Cherish'd flowers most lowly and die,
Fairest sermons in ruin lie.
Death still claims the victor's power,
In public field, or Sylvan bow'r.

July 2nd, 1836.

WOMAN.

Ye are stars of the night—ye are gems of the morn,
Ye are dew-drops whose lustre illumines the thorn;
And rayless that night is that morning unmet,
When no beam from your eye lights up peace in the breast.
And the sharp thorn of sorrow sinks deep in the heart,
Till the sweet light of woman assumes the smart;
'Tis her's o'er the couch of insensate to bend,
In fondness a lover, in firmness a friend.
And prosperity's hour, be it ever so brief,
From woman receives both refinement and zest;
And adorned by the bays, or encircled by the willow,
Her smile is our mood, and her bosom our pillow!

From the Baltimore Patriot.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. HUNTON.

About two years ago Gen. Hunton, in company with two others, left Nashville, Tennessee, for Texas. They travelled several days through marshes and over mountains, among Christians as well as savages, without any thing very interesting or marvelous crossing their path.

Late one beautiful moonlight evening they entered a village, the county town of ——— State of ———, where they took lodgings for the night; the news was very soon spread over the town that Gov. Hunton, from Tennessee, had taken lodgings at ———, where, in a short time, he was greeted by judge and jury, counsel and client, (the court being in session,) by the accomplished female, as well as the backwoods rustic, all of whom received the salutation of a gentleman and scholar in the person of Gen. H. There was an old man, with his interesting and beautiful daughter, who seemed to claim the attention of the general more than all the other visitors. There was an expression in the old man's look differing from the rest—he looked a language which said, "can you help me?" and echo answered from the heavenly breast of the daughter can you help?

The old man, many years ago, had taken up a large tract of land in that county, on which he settled with his young family, and which, through industry, he had converted into a very extensive and profitable plantation, but had, inadvertently, omitted to enter it. Some time previous to this event, a "knowing one" ascertained that the old man could be ejected, and legally too, set to work, had the farm entered in his own name, got a writ of ejectment, had it served, and in an hour the old man and his family were turned out of "house and home," almost penniless. The old man entered suit in the court for the recovery of his lost home, but having no money, he had no friends (how true). The General listened to his tale of woe, and said that he would help on the morrow, as on that day the case would be decided.

It was a delightful morning, the sun shone cheerily, but the old man scarcely felt his influence, true, he thought a little light had broken in on the gloom of his mind—perhaps he may come to my help, but alas! I have no money, and counsel do not often labor for naught—during these reveries a court was called—the Counsel for the defendant made an appeal to the jury on the legality of the client's claim to the farm, and labored long and hard in defence of his plea—it was thought by some that his arguments were incontrovertible—during this time there sat the old man—no friend to console him—the Governor was not there—he had not been as good as his intimation—the Counsel was about closing his appeal, and in all probability the decision would go against the plaintiff—hark! a rustling noise is heard—a rove is in the crowd—a tall genteel personage enters—the old man lifts his eye and recognizes the Governor—he steps forward, introduces himself to the court, volunteers for the old man—all eyes were upon him, and when the words "Gentlemen of the Jury" fell from his lips, the current of opinion began to change, there was an unison in the words to which the inmates of that house were unaccustomed—he proceeded eloquently, feelingly—his words fell on the listeners like the rushing of many waters—the white handkerchiefs of the ladies were soon brought into requisition—the stern jurors were seen to throw away the briny drop—the Judge changed his position frequently

—upon the whole house, judge and jury, counsel and client, spectators—all—were suffused in tears—he closed his arguments, his eloquent and his impressive appeal to the jury—walked out, and the jury without leaving their box gave the "old man" back his farm.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

[Public.—No. 36.]

AN ACT to regulate the Deposits of the public money.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to select as soon as may be practicable and employ as the depositories of the money of the United States, such of the banks incorporated by the several States, by Congress for the District of Columbia, or by the Legislative Councils of the respective Territories for those Territories, as may be located at, adjacent or convenient to the points or places at which the revenue may be collected, or disbursed, and in those States, Territories or Districts in which there are no banks, or in which no bank can be employed as a deposit bank, and within which the public collections or disbursements require a depository, the said Secretary may make arrangements with a bank or banks, in some other State, Territory or District, to establish an agency or agencies, in the States, Territories or Districts so destitute of banks, as banks of deposit and to receive through such agencies such deposits of the public money, as may be directed to be made at the points designated, and to make such disbursements as the public service may require at those points; the duties and liabilities of every bank thus establishing any such agency, to be the same in respect to its agency, as are the duties and liabilities of deposit banks generally, under the provisions of this act. *Provided*, That at least one such bank shall be selected in each State and Territory, if any can be found in each State and Territory willing to be employed as depositories of the public money, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed, and continue to conform thereto; and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not suffer to remain in any depository bank, an amount of the public money more than equal to three-fourths of the amount of its capital stock actually paid in, for a longer time than may be necessary to enable him to make the transfers required by the twelfth section of this act; and that the banks so selected, shall be, in his opinion, safe depositories of the public money, and shall be willing to undertake to do and perform the several duties and services, and to conform to the several conditions prescribed by this act.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if, at any point or place at which the public revenue may be collected, there shall be no bank located, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury is in a safe condition, or where all the banks at such point or place shall fail or refuse to be employed as depositories of the public money of the United States, or to comply with the conditions prescribed by this act, or where such bank shall not have sufficient capital to become depositories of the whole amount of moneys collected at such point or place, he shall and may order and direct the public money collected at such point or place to be deposited in a bank or banks in the same State, or in some one or more of the adjacent States upon the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent Congress at any time from passing any law for the removal of the public money from any of the said banks, or from changing the terms of deposit, or prevent the said banks at any time from declining any longer to be the depositories of the public money upon paying over, or tendering to pay, the whole amount of public moneys on hand, according to the terms of its agreement with the said Secretary.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no bank shall hereafter be selected and employed by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of the public money, until such bank shall have first furnished to the said Secretary a statement of its condition and business, a list of its directors, the current price of its stock, and also a copy of its charter; and likewise, such other information as may be necessary to enable him to judge of the safety of its condition.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said banks, before they shall be employed as the depositories of the public money, shall agree to receive the same, upon the following terms and conditions, viz:

First. Each bank shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, statements setting forth its condition and business, as prescribed in the foregoing section of this act, except that such statements need not, unless required by said Secretary, contain a list of the directors, or a copy of the charter. And the said banks shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer of the United States, a weekly statement of the condition of his account upon their books. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the right, by himself, or an agent appointed for that purpose, to inspect such general accounts in the books of the bank as shall relate to the said statements: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to imply a right of inspecting the account of any private individual or individuals with the bank.

Secondly. To credit as specie, all sums deposited therein to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and to pay all checks, warrants, or drafts, drawn on such deposits, in specie if required by the holder thereof.

Thirdly. To give, whenever required by the Secretary of the Treasury, the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place, within the United States, and the Territories thereof; and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commissions or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange.

Fourthly. To render to the Government of the United States, all the duties and services heretofore required by law to be performed by the late Bank of the United States and its several branches or offices.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no bank shall be selected or continued as a place of deposit of the public money which shall not redeem its notes and bills on demand in specie; nor shall any bank be selected or continued as a place of deposit of the public money, if it shall issue or pay out any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars, nor shall the notes or bills of any bank be received in payment of any debt due to the United States which shall, after the said fourth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, issue any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized, and it shall be his duty, whenever in his judgment the same shall be necessary or proper, to require of any bank so selected and employed as aforesaid, collateral or additional securities for the safe keeping of the public moneys deposited therein, and the faithful performance of the duties required by this act.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, to enter into contracts in the name and for and on behalf of the United States, with the said banks so selected or employed, whereby the said banks shall stipulate to do and perform the several duties and services prescribed by this act.

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no bank which shall be selected or employed as the place of deposit of the public money, shall be discontinued as such depository, or the public money withdrawn therefrom, except for the causes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: if, at any time, any one of said banks shall fail or refuse to perform any of said duties as prescribed by this act, and stipulated to be performed by its contract; or, if any of said banks shall at any time refuse to pay its own notes in specie if demanded; or shall fail to keep in its vaults such an amount of specie as shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be, in his opinion, necessary to render the said bank a safe depository of the public moneys, having due regard to the nature of the business transacted by the bank; in any and every such case it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue any such bank as a depository, and withdraw from it the public moneys which it may have on deposit at the time of such discontinuance. And in case of the discontinuance of any of said banks, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress immediately if in session, and if not in session, then at the commencement of its next session, the facts and reasons which have induced such discontinuance. And in case of the discontinuance of any of said banks as a place of deposit of the public money for any of the causes hereinbefore provided, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit the money thus withdrawn in some other bank or banks depository already selected, or to select some other bank as a place of deposit, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by this act. And in default of any bank to receive such deposits, the money thus withdrawn shall be kept by the Treasurer of the United States, according to the laws now in force, and shall be subject to be disbursed according to law.

SECTION 9. *And be it further enacted*, That until the Secretary of the Treasury shall have selected and employed the said banks as places of deposit of the public money, in conformity to the provisions of this act, the several State and District banks at present employed as depositories of the money of the United States, shall continue to be the depositories aforesaid upon the terms and condition upon which they have been so employed.

SECTION 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before Congress, at the commencement of each annual session, a statement of the number and names of the banks employed as depositories of the public money, and of their condition, and the amount of the public money deposited in each, as shown by their returns to the Treasury; and if the selection of any bank as a depository of the public money be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, while Congress is in session, he shall immediately report the name and condition of such bank to Congress; and if any such selection shall be made during the recess of Congress, he shall report the same to Congress during the first week of its next session.

SECTION 11. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the amount of public deposits to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in any bank shall, for a whole quarter of a year, exceed the one-fourth part of the amount of the capital stock of such bank actually paid in the banks shall allow and pay to the United States, for the use of the excess of the deposits over the one-fourth part of its capital, and interest at the rate of two per centum per annum, to be calculated for each quarter, upon the average excesses of the quarter; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the close of each quarter, to cause the amounts on deposit in each depository bank for the quarter, to be examined and ascertained, and to see that all sums of interest accruing under the provisions of this section, are, by the banks respectively passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in his accounts with the respective banks.

SECTION 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all warrants or orders for the purpose of transferring the public funds from the banks in which they now are, or may hereafter be deposited, to other banks, whether of deposit or not, for the purpose of accommodating the banks to which the transfer may be made, or to sustain their credit, or for any other purpose whatever, except it be to facilitate the public disbursements, and to comply with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby prohibited and declared to be illegal; and in cases where transfers shall be required for purposes of equalization under the provisions of this act, in consequence of too great an accumulation of deposits in any bank, such transfers shall be made to the nearest depository banks which are considered safe and secure, and which can receive the moneys to be transferred under the limitations in this act imposed: *Provided*, That it may be lawful for the President of the United States to direct transfers of the public money to be made from time to time to the mint and branch mints of the United States, for supplying metal for coining.

SECTION 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States, on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars, shall be deposited with the several States, in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, as shall, by law,

authorize their Treasurers, or the competent authorities to receive the same on the terms hereinafter specified, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the same to such Treasurer, or other competent authorities, or receiving certificates of deposit therefor, signed by such competent authorities, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary aforesaid, which certificates shall express the usual and legal obligations, and pledge the faith of the State, for the safe keeping and repayment thereof, and shall pledge the faith of the States receiving the same, to pay the said moneys and every part thereof, from time to time, whenever the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of defraying any wants of the public Treasury, beyond the amount of the five millions aforesaid: *Provided*, That if any State declines to receive its proportion of the surplus aforesaid, or the terms before named, the same shall be deposited with the other States, agreeing to accept the same on deposit, in the proportion aforesaid: *And provided further*, That when said money, or any part thereof shall be wanted by the said Secretary, to meet the appropriations made by law, the same shall be called for, in rateable proportions within one year, as nearly as conveniently may be, from the different States, with which the same is deposited, and shall not be called for, in sums exceeding ten thousand dollars, from any one State, in any one month, without previous notice of thirty days, for every additional sum of \$2,500, which at any time may be required.

SECTION 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the said deposits shall be made with the said States, in the following proportions, and at the following time, viz: one quarter part on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven or as soon afterwards as may be; one quarter part on the first day of April, one quarter part on the first day of July, and one quarter part on the first day of October, all in the same year.

SECTION 15. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into effect the provisions of this act, he is authorized to appoint three additional clerks for his Department, the one at a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, and the remaining two at a salary of one thousand dollars each per annum, and to pay the said clerks quarterly yearly, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved, 23d June, 1836.
ANDREW JACKSON.

TEXAS.

Address of General LAMAR on assuming the Command of the Texas Army.

Soldiers of Texas:
On assuming the glorious responsibility of leading you to the field of battle, I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the trust confided; and feel most vividly, that to command an army of heroes in the cause of Freedom is the highest of all privileges, and to conduct it to victory is the most enduring and exalted honor.

The enemy who so recently retired, terrified from our borders, are about to counterattack upon us with reinforcements formidable in count, but feeble in spirit and puissance.—They come for the hellish purpose of despoiling the loveliest of a thousand lands, and staining our luminous fields with the blood of the cultivators.

Confident of numbers, they hope to gain by overwhelming force, that which they cannot achieve by valor. They boast that they will retrieve the late ignominious defeat of their arms, or perish in the attempt; that they will drive us beyond the Sabine, or give us a grave this side. You, soldiers, know the fidelity of their vainglorious boasts; as well as the ferocious character of their warfare.

Their cruelty and perfidy were sufficiently exemplified in their horrid massacres at Bexar and La Bahia, whilst their shameful rout and discomfiture at the San Jacinto stand as a perpetual monument of their unexampled pusillanimity and dastardly conduct. Audacious monsters! That they have the willingness to murder, is apparent; their ability to conquer, they never have shown. Their numbers can avail them nothing; and their threats of extermination, instead of intimidating, only enrage the nerves of the bold and free. Let them come. Their return is hailed with joy by every manly voice in Texas.

Another opportunity is afforded to vindicate our rights and avenge our wrongs. The greater the force, the richer the harvest! Though every blade of grass on the banks of the Bravo bristle into a bayonet, it shall not save them. The very glance of a freeman's eye, is a blazing shield of Perseus to the monsters of tyranny. They have to fly, or fall, before the wrath of an injured people, nursed in the cause of Liberty and vengeance.

SOLDIERS!—Your country calls you to her defense. Your homes, your firesides—the scenes of your former joys, and future anticipations—the endowments of domestic happiness, and all the hopes of future competence and peace, summon you to the field. You are summoned, too, by the spirits of Travis and Fannin, and their gallant companies, whose blood has cemented the foundations of our freedom.—Their flesh has been food for the raven, and their bones have been whetted on the prairies, until your pious patriotism gathered those scattered relics, with decent sepulchral honors, to a soldier's grave. But their glorified spirits still hovering around the home of their patriotic devotion, call upon you to sustain the independence which they have consecrated by their martyrdom, and to recompense, with merited vengeance, the wrongs they have endured from a perfidious and dastard enemy. Shall the call be made in vain? Shall we turn a deaf ear to the voice of our country, and the beseeching cries of our murdered brethren? Surely, there can be no one so insensible to guilt and shame as to look with indifference upon the desolation of his own country. If there be so foul a blot upon humanity—if there be one in the whole limits of our land who is mean enough, when his home is invaded by an insolent foe, to seek safety in the honorable flight, I would say to him, detested recreant! retire to the shades of infamy and sully no more a beautiful land, whose blessings belong to the brave and virtuous. Let then every patriot soldier, every worthy citizen, who abhors the name of traitor, and contemns the vile epithet of coward, rally to the call promptly, around the unfurling banner of freedom—let him repair with impatient zeal to the theatre of his nation's glory,

and there snatch upon the brink of danger, fame for himself and safety for his country. The dastard who lingers behind may live to falter upon the fruits of his recreancy, but when he dies he dies in infamy, to the joy of all—whilst the noble hero, who has fallen in the bulwark of a people's liberty, will find a rich reward for toil and valor, in the thanks of a grateful land, and the smiles of its high-toned beauty. If he fall in the holy cause, he will still survive in the affections of his comrades, and his name will gather glory with the flight of ages—

"Each little rill, each mountain river,
Rolls, mingling with his fame for ever."

Citizens of the Red Lands! You are looked to for aid in this second struggle for independence.—Your contributions, heretofore, have not been proportionate to your population. Few of you have participated in the toils and glory of the strife.—Your homes have been exempt from the calamities of war. For that exemption you are indebted to the gallantry of your more exposed and suffering countrymen. Whatever circumstances may have restrained you before, there can remain no reasons to withhold you now. We know your courage.—Your skill in arms is familiar to us all. Your country requires the immediate exhibition of both—let both be displayed when the great and decisive battle, which is pending, shall be fought—and Texas is Free, Sovereign and Independent! Hold not back, I adjure you, by every principle of honor, of gratitude, and of patriotism. If any man amongst you prove recreant now let him be stigmatized; treat him as an outcast; and let a nation's contempt rest like a black cloud upon his name. The call is a *massé* let all obey, and all will be well.

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR,
Major-General Com. the Army of Texas.
Velasco, June 27, 1836.

—O—

LA BAHIA, JUNE 4th, 1836.

On our arrival at this place we found no difficulty in discovering the ground where Fannin and his gallant band were shot by order of Santa Anna.

Most of their bodies were buried, yet there were many bones and some entire skeletons scattered over the plains for some distance. It had long been determined that as soon as practicable after the arrival of our army here, their remains should be collected, and a day set apart for their burial with all the honors of war. Accordingly, on Wednesday the 1st inst. General Rusk issued the following order:

"As a token of respect as well to the memory of the men who fell here a sacrifice to the treachery and bad faith of our enemy as a duty which we owe to the relations of the unfortunate deceased and ourselves, it is ordered that the skeletons and bones of our murdered countrymen be collected into one place in front of the fort and buried with all the honors of war."

THOS. J. RUSK, Brig. Gen. Com'g.
On the evening of the ensuing day, the bones having been collected, an order was issued for the ceremonies of the following day.

The following morning being Friday, June the 3d the army were paraded within the walls of the Fort at the hour appointed, and at nine o'clock, with arms reversed, the procession moved slowly toward the place of burial.

On reaching the grave, Gen. Rusk delivered a short but feeling and eloquent address.

"Fallon Soldiers!—In the order of Providence, we are this day called upon to pay the last debt of respect to the remains of the noble and heroic band who, battling for our sacred rights, have fallen beneath the ruthless hand of the tyrant.

"Their children conduct entitled them to the heartfelt gratitude of the people of Texas. Without any further intimation in the country than that which all noble hearts feel at the bare mention of liberty, they rallied to our standard, relinquishing the ease, peace and comfort of their homes—leaving behind them all they held dear, their mothers, sisters, daughters and wives—they subjected themselves to fatigue and privation, and nobly threw themselves between the people of Texas and the legions of Santa Anna. Here, unaided by reinforcements and far from help and hope, they battled bravely with the minions of a tyrant ten to one.

"Surrounded in the open prairie by this fearful odds, cut off from provision and even water, they were induced, under the sacred promise of receiving the treatment usual to prisoners of war, to surrender. They were marched back, and for a week treated with the utmost inhumanity and barbarity. They were marched out of yonder Fort, under the pretence of getting provisions, and it was not until the firing of musketry, and the shrieks of the dying, that they were notified of their approaching fate. Some endeavored to make their escape, but they were pursued by the ruthless cavalry, and most of them cut down with their swords.

A small number of them now stand by the grave, a bare remnant of that noble band. Our tribute of respect is due to them. It is due to the mothers, sisters and wives who weep their untimely end, that we should mingle our tears with theirs. In that mass of bones and fragments of bones, many a mother might see her son, many a sister, her brother, and many a wife her once beloved and affectionate husband. But we have a consolation yet to offer them.—Their murderers sank into death, on the plains of San Jacinto, under the appalling words: "Remember La Bahia."

"Many a tender affectionate woman, will remember with tearful eye, La Bahia. But we have another consolation to offer—it is, that while they have a habitation and a name, their chivalrous deeds will be handed down upon the bright pages of history.

"We can still offer another consolation, *Santa Anna, the mock hero, the black hearted murderer is within our grasp.* Yea, and there he must remain, tortured with the keen pains of a corroding conscience. He must often remember La Bahia. And while the names of those whom he murdered shall soar to the highest pinnacle of fame, his shall sink into the lowest depths of infamy and disgrace."

During the delivery of this address the General had the undivided attention of the whole Army. When he spoke of those martyrs in the cause of liberty, I observed the tears-drops fall from the eye of more than one brave man. At its conclusion, I observed several compress their lips and involuntarily grasp their weapons the more firmly as if the scenes of San Jacinto had not compensated for the brutal murder of their friends at La Bahia. The army then marched back to their quarters.

SAMUEL DEXTER,
Aid-de-Camp.

The President of Texas, D. G. Burnet, has issued his Proclamation, in which he exhorts the people of Texas to be united in their own movements against the enemy. The following are the orders issued to the People of Texas:

"I, DAVID G. BURNET, President of the public of Texas, by and with the advice and consent of the Cabinet, have ordered and decreed, and do hereby order and decree, that every able bodied man in Texas, being over the age of sixteen and under that of fifty years, do forthwith report himself to the proper muster officer of his respective Municipality, and enrol himself for military duty; and that as soon as a company of 25 men shall be enrolled in any Municipality, they shall proceed to an election of their several officers, and shall forthwith march to head quarters, first reporting their organization, and a complete company, to the Muster Office of the Municipality. And it is further ordered and decreed, that the Muster office in each Municipality, shall make out a full list of the names and ages of every male citizen in his Municipality, whether absent or present, a certified copy of which list shall be transmitted to the War Department. And he shall also keep a list of every man within his Municipality, who enrolls himself for military duty, a copy of which record shall be forwarded to the Department of War, at the end of every month—from the promulgation of this decree. He shall also send to the same department copies of the several companies returned to him.

It is further ordered and decreed, that all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, belonging to the Texian army, who may be sent on furlough or otherwise, do immediately repair to their respective posts, and report themselves for duty, on pain of forfeiting their commissions, if commissioned officers, and their pay and bounty, if non-commissioned or privates.

Done at Velasco, the 30th day of June, 1836.
DAVID G. BURNETT, President.
A. SOMERVILLE, Secretary of War.

[From the Natchez, Courier and Journal.]

We have received a letter from Capt. Teal, dated Matamoros June 6th, and an express from Gen. Rusk. Capt. Teal says the Mexicans are reinforcing Filisola at the Neches, and the forces, when united at the latter place, will be upwards of 4000 men. A part of them—Cavalry—were ordered to go forward for the purpose of destroying the women children and youth. Capt. T. says that no prisoners are to be taken, but to be killed, and that 4000 more are to sail from Vera Cruz and land at the Copano or the mouth of the Brazos. Gen. Rusk's spies have discovered the enemy advancing from the Neches and he (Rusk) has commenced his retreat and has reached the Gaudaloupe. Santa Anna is at Velasco, at the mouth of the Brazos under the care of Captain Potter; and is ordered to St. Augustine (Texas) for safety together with all the prisoners. Texas now needs men for war. Gen. Green is in the field with Colonel Houston, together making a force of about 700 men. When I left St. Augustine, the people were turning out almost en masse I think from 5 to 700 men will march to-day or to-morrow. Gen. Houston's wound is gaining slowly. He is in fine spirits. Come and help us this one more time! I am on my way for troops at Nashville. I wish to return in 20 days and Texas is safe. Gen. Duval has 500 troops ready to march.

Yours with esteem,

S. BACON.

Mr. MADISON.—The Fredericksburg Arena, of Friday last, says, it has heard of but few particulars of the closing scene of the life of this venerated and able statesman. Though reduced to the last degree of weakness, his mind continued unimpaired until within a few hours of his decease.

We have seen a letter, (says the Arena,) which he dictated, signed, and franked, on Monday evening, 27th, some twelve or fifteen hours before his death. It has all the marks of his style, modesty and benevolence. The signature is somewhat confused and blotched, though legible, indicating a hand tremulous from debility. It is certainly the very last time he had a pen in his hand.

We understand that he left, ready for the press, to which it will be forthwith given, a Report of the Proceedings of the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution, taken at the time, with notes, &c., and a compendious history of the events which led to the call of that Convention. The work will make two large octavo volumes, and be published simultaneously in this country and in England. It is hazardous little to say, that no work of greater interests and importance ever issued from the American press. His correspondence and other writings will be published, from time to time, and will constitute a mass of the most valuable political literature in the language.

He left—with the exception of legacies to the amount of thirteen thousand dollars, including one of \$1500 to the University, and another of \$4000 to the Colonization Society—the whole of his estate to Mrs. Madison, who is constituted sole executrix.—Globe.

Something new about The "Sun"?...The other week we noticed the demise of the "Sun," at Washington City which had sunk to rise no more. Now, here is something "new" about this same "Sun" of Judge White's. A Mr. A. F. Cunningham, who appears, from his advertisement, to have been an heir, in expectation, is suddenly cut short, since the death of the Judge's only hope, of all he expected to get of the "specific contributions," promised to be made by the party. And it has become necessary for him to render such an exposition of the whole concern and party as will leave no doubt upon the public mind, as to our (his) integrity! Therefore he will, soon, publish a pamphlet, entitled, "The Rise, Progress and Downfall of that Great Political Luminary, the sun—with notes annotations and sketches of character of some of the Great men who have contributed specifically to its powerful rays. Price two dollars per hundred." We have no doubt but that this pamphlet will meet with greater success than the late biography of the father of the "Sun," Judge White, did.

The whole concern of the establishment of the "Sun" is now to be exposed—and too by one of their own kindred spirits—light, that the "Sun" would not—dared not, is now to be brought before the public. Hard indeed is the fate of political renegades—and so will Judge White find it to be, before his friends are done with him. We exult not in the fate that waits him—no, we rather pity him for letting himself be made a cat's paw. But it was his own seeking, and he will have to bear with it the best way he can. Let others take warning from the fate that awaits Judge White. [Gallatin (Miss.) Democrat.]